

forests. De Bosredon says of this species: "A variety of evergreen oak which is never more than a bushy tree; it grows on the poorest lime soils and yields excellent and very fragrant truffles, which are, in general, smaller than those produced on the holly oak. The one merit of the Kermes oak is that it yields truffles sooner than the holly oak."

3027. CELTIS SINENSIS.

Nettle tree.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

The *Henoki* from China and Japan. It is a tree that bears extreme cold. Wood useful for carpenters' and turners' work. Fruit edible but small." (*Von Mueller.*)

3028. HOVENIA DULCIS.

Raisin tree.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1889.

The fruit has the flavor of raisins. These seeds are from a very productive tree. The pulpy fruit stalks are the portion eaten. Fairly hardy. Requires rich, moist soils. May be used in making sweet wine. (See No. 3310.)

3029. CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS ELEGANS.

Palm.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

An ornamental variety of the common dwarf palm of the Mediterranean region. (See No. 3025.)

3030. COCOS INSIGNIS.

Palm.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A Brazilian palm cultivated in greenhouses for ornament.

3031. EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS.

Spurge.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A succulent much-branched spurge from the Canary Islands. Like the cacti, this is grown as a garden curiosity or for ornament. Said to be extremely poisonous. The drug *Euphorbin* is derived from this species. The milky juice coagulates into a sort of rubber.

3032 to 3034. CAESALPINA CORIARIA.

Divi-divi.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

A small leguminous tree 20 to 30 feet high, from the West Indies to Brazil. The pods contain a high percentage of tannin and are largely exported to Europe. The tree thrives only on the seashore or in salt marshes. For trial along the Florida coast and in the tropical possessions.

3035. ILEX PARAGUAYENSIS.

Maté.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

Paraguay tea. The leaves of this shrub or small tree are extensively used in South American countries as a substitute for tea. This is a small tree reaching the height of 15 or 20 feet, which grows all through southern South America. The leaves are prepared by drying and roasting; but instead of being handled separately, as in preparing Chinese tea, large branches are dried by a wood fire and then placed on the hard floor and beaten with sticks until the dry leaves fall off. These leaves are then used in much the same way as ordinary tea. It is used as a beverage by millions of people in South America and is used as medicine to a small extent. The tree is not cultivated in South America, but there are said to be numerous and extensive forests where it is the predominating species.

3036. QUERCUS ILEX.

Holly oak.

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, March, 1899.

The holly oak is one of the species especially planted in France for trufficulture. It grows best on well-drained limestone soils. The trees should be started in nursery beds and transplanted when 3 years old. When transplanted the taproot should be